

corymb is covered with a considerable number of little mammillated stalks like small radicles. It comes from Guadeloupe. The analogous species from the Straits of Malacca has its corymb a little inflated like a cushion, which has caused the author to call it *M. circinata*; its stalks are higher. A second Indian species, with the corymb perfectly flat, has the cells longer, which renders the stalks more spinose. The author names it *M. expansa*.

In conclusion, the author remarks that "the balancing or reproduction of the forms of different species of animals, from either side of the hemispheres, enters into the grand law which was already recognized and expounded by Buffon, who established the fact that the species of the same genus almost always differ under the same latitudes, eastern or western."—*Comptes Rendus*, June 4, 1860, p. 1008.

*Note on some Parasites of Iulus terrestris.*

By M. D'UDEKEM.

The parasites met with by the author in *Iulus terrestris* are—an Infusorium, a Cryptogamous plant, and two Nematode worms belonging to the genus *Rhabditis*. It is to the latter that M. d'Udekem has particularly directed his attention. He has especially studied the generative organs,—an important subject when we consider the dispute which has arisen with regard to the reproductive system of the Nematoda, between Nelson, Meissner, Schneider, Bischoff, and Claparède. His results agree especially with those obtained in other Nematoda by Nelson, Thompson, and Claparède. As regards the fecundation of the eggs, the author refers it to an epoch when the egg is not surrounded by any membrane. There is therefore no occasion for the existence of a micropyle, an orifice which Meissner asserted that he had discovered in the ova of *Ascaris mystax*. M. d'Udekem succeeded in observing, in the spermatozooids of one of these *Rhabditis*, amœboid movements similar to those indicated by Schneider and Claparède in other Nematode worms.—*Bull. de l'Acad. Roy. de Belgique*, 2me série, vii. No. 8.

*On a new Species of Bird (Chloronerpes sanguinolentus).*

By P. L. SCLATER, M.A.

*Olivascenti-brunneus*: pileo coccineo: dorso toto aurescente, colore sanguineo perfuso: alarum superficie inferiore nigricante, albo tessellata: rostro et pedibus nigris.

Long. tota 5·8, alæ 3·4, caudæ 2·6.

Omoa.

Rare; frequents small, dense bushes.

This apparently unnamed *Chloronerpes* is closely allied to *C. oleagineus* of Mexico and *C. fumigatus* of S. America, but is distinguished by its blood-stained back and smaller size.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* Jan. 25, 1859.